

HERE'S A NEW WAY TO WIN HER HEART AT MINIMUM COST

CHICAGO, Sept. 20.—There is a young man in this town who is going to win a girl's heart if he has to swindle every firm in the place.

Last week he telephoned to B. F. Ruble, a confectioner, and ordered a \$5 box of bonbons sent to an address. When the delivery boy arrived with the candy, a young man about twenty-three years old, clad in a gladsome suit of gray, received the package, excused himself, and vanished, leaving the boy to whistle for his money.

Later the same young man telephoned to Lange's floral shop and ordered \$5 worth of flowers. The delivery boy handed over the flowers to a youth in gray, who excused himself and vanished, leaving the boy moneyless.

That young man probably will be wanting an engagement ring one of these days, and therefore it may be wise for the jeweler who gets the order to perform the delivery with an ax.

CHINA PLANS TO SEND FRANCE 20,000 TROOPS

TOKIO, Sept. 20.—China is expected shortly to decide on the sending of 20,000 troops to the French front, according to a dispatch today to Nishi Nuri.

MUNITION TRADE USED BY BERLIN TO STIR HATRED AGAINST AMERICA

Ambassador Gerard, who, during the four years preceding the declaration of war, was in Berlin and in constant touch with German affairs, has written a vivid story of the experiences. This story The Washington Times will publish in daily installments, of which the following is the fifth. No document of diplomacy was ever more vital or more interesting.

By JAMES W. GERARD.
(American Ambassador to Germany, July 28, 1913, to February 4, 1917. (Copyright, United States, Canada, and International, 1917, by the Public Ledger, Co.)

At international law it had always been recognized that private individuals and corporations have the right to sell arms and munitions of war to any belligerent, and in The Hague convention held in 1907 this right was expressly ratified and confirmed.

The same Director Krieger, who represented Germany at this Hague conference in 1907 in the debates on this point said:

The neutral boats which engage in such a trade commit a violation of the duties of neutrality. However, according to a principle generally recognized, the State of which the boat flies the flag is not responsible for this violation. The

neutral states are not called upon to forbid their subjects a commerce which, from the point of view of the belligerents, ought to be considered as lawful. (Conference Internationale de la Paix, La Haye, 15 Juin—18 Octobre, 1907. Vol. III, p. 859.)

During our troubles with General Huerta arms and ammunition for Huerta's forces from Germany were landed from German ships in Mexico. During the Boer war the Germans, who openly sympathized with the Boers, nevertheless furnished great quantities of arms and munitions expressly destined to be used against the Boers to England; and this although it was manifest that there was no possibility whatever that the Boers could obtain arms and munitions from German sources during the war. For instance, the firm of Eberhard, in Düsseldorf, furnished 100 caissons, complete with wagons, caissons and munitions, for the use of the English expressly designed for use against the Boers.

At one time the imperial foreign office sent me a formal note concerning a paragraph in former Ambassador Andrew D. White's autobiography with reference to the alleged stoppage in a German port of a boat laden with arms and ammunition for use against the Americans in Cuba during the Spanish war. Of course, former Ambassador White wrote without having the embassy records at hand, and these records show that the position he took at the time of this alleged stoppage was evidently correct.

The files show that he wrote the letter to the State Department in which he stated that knowledge came to him of the proposed sailing of this ship, but he did not protest, because he had been advised by a naval attaché that the United States did not have the right to interfere. The Department of State wrote to him commending his action in not filing any protest or otherwise interfering.

Germany Reverses Position.

It seemed as if the German government expressly desired to stir up hatred against America on this issue in order to force the American Government, through fear of either the German government or the German-American propagandists at home, to put an immediate embargo on export of these supplies.

Zimmermann showed me in the autumn of 1914 a long list sent him by Bernstorff reporting quantities of saddles, automobiles, motor trucks, tires, explosives, foodstuffs, and so on exported from America to the allies, and he intimated that this traffic had reached such proportion that it should be stopped.

In February, 1915, in the official communiqué of the day appeared the following statement: "Heavy artillery fire in certain sections of the west front, mostly with American ammunition; and in April, in the official communiqué, something to this effect: 'Captured French artillery officers say that they have great stores of American ammunition.' I obtained through the State Department in Washington a statement from the French ambassador certifying that up to that time, the end of April, 1915, no shells whatever of the French artillery had been furnished from America.

Nothing, however, would satisfy the Germans. They seemed determined that the export of every article, whether of food or munitions, which might prove of use to the allies in the war should be stopped. Newspapers were filled with bitter attacks upon America and upon President Wilson, and with caricatures referring to the sale of munitions.

Could Not Change Rules.

It never seemed to occur to the Germans that we could not violate The Hague convention in order to change the rules of the game because one party, after the commencement of hostilities, found that the rules worked to his disadvantage. Nor did the Germans consider that America could not vary its international law with the changing fortunes of war and make one ruling when the German had control of the sea and another if they regained it.

From early in 1915 until I left Germany I do not think I ever had a con-

versation with a German without his alluding to this question. Shortly before leaving Germany, in January, 1917, and after I had learned of the probability of the resumption of ruthless submarine war, at an evening party to Dr. Solferino, the colonial minister, a large German, who turned out to be one of the grand duke's of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, planted himself some distance away from me and addressed me in German, saying: "You are the American ambassador, and I want to tell you that the conduct of America in furnishing arms and ammunition to the enemies of Germany is stamped deep on the German heart, that we will never forget it and will some day have our revenge."

He spoke in a voice so loud and slapped his chest so hard that every one in the room stopped his conversation in order to hear. As he wore on his breast the orders of the Black Eagle, the Red Eagle, the Elephant, and the Seraphim, when he struck all this menagerie the rattle alone was quite loud. I reminded him politely of The Hague convention, of the fact that we could not change international law from time to time with the change in the situation of the war and that Germany had furnished arms to England to use against the Boers, and he answered, saying, "We care nothing for treaties," and my answer, "That is what they all say," was a retort too obvious to be omitted.

Put Blame On United States.

The German press continually published articles to the effect that the war would be finished if it were not for the shipment of supplies from America. All public opinion was with the German government when the warning was issued on February 4, 1915, stating that the blockade of England would commence on the 18th and warning neutral ships to keep out of the war zone.

From then on we had constant cases and crises with reference to the sinking of American boats by the German submarines. There were the cases of the Gulflight and the Cushing and the Palapa, an English boat sunk without warning on which Americans were killed.

On May 6, 1915, Director Krieger, of the foreign office, asked Mr. Jackson to call and see him, and told him that he would like to have the following three points brought to the attention of the American public:

First—As the result of the English effort to stop our foreign commerce with Germany, Germany would do everything in her power to destroy English commerce and merchant shipping. There was, however, never at any time an intention to destroy or interfere with neutral commerce or to attack neutral shipping unless engaged in contraband trade. In view of the action of the British government in arming merchant vessels and causing them to develop their national character, the occasional destruction of a neutral ship was unavoidable. Naval officers in command of submarines had been instructed originally, and new and more stringent instructions had been issued repeatedly to use the utmost care consistent with their own safety, to avoid attacks on neutral vessels.

Second—In case a neutral ship should be destroyed by a submarine, the German government is prepared to make an immediate and formal expression of its regret and to pay an indemnity, without having recourse to a prize court.

Third—All reports with regard to the destruction of a neutral vessel by a German submarine are investigated at once by both the German foreign office and admiralty, and the result is communicated to the government concerned, which is requested in return to communicate to the German government the result of its own independent investigation. Where there is any material divergence in the two reports as to the presumed cause of destruction (torpedo or mine), the question is to be submitted to investigation by a commission composed of representatives of the two nations concerned with a neutral arbitrator, whose decision will be final. This course has already been adopted in two cases, in which a Dutch and a Norwegian vessel, respectively, were concerned. The German government

reserves its right to refuse this international arbitration in exceptional cases where for military reasons the German admiralty is opposed to its taking place.

Would File Document.

Director Krieger told Mr. Jackson that a written communication in which the substance of the foregoing would be contained would soon be made to the embassy.

Mr. Jackson put this conversation down in the form given and showed Director Krieger a copy of it. Later in the day Gehrmann Simon called on Mr. Jackson at the embassy and said that Dr. Krieger would like to have point 2 read as follows: "In case through any unfortunate mistake a neutral ship," etc., and that Dr. Krieger would like to change what was written on point 3 beginning with "Where there is" and continuing to the end so that it should read: "Where there is any material divergence in the two reports as to the presumed cause of destruction (torpedo or mine), the German government has already in several instances declared its readiness to submit the question to the decision of an international commission, in accordance with The Hague convention for the peaceful settlement of international disputes."

Gehrmann Simon said that this had been suggested by Director Krieger in case it should be decided to make a communication to the American press. Mr. Jackson told Gehrmann Simon that he would report the subject of his conversation to me, but that it would depend upon me whether any communication should be made to the American Government or to the press upon the subject.

Of course, the news of the torpedoing of the Lusitania on May 7 and of the great loss of American lives brought about a very critical situation, and naturally nothing was done with Krieger's propositions.

It is unnecessary here for me to go into the notes which were exchanged between the two governments, because all that is already public property.

Like Stage Diplomacy.

Some time after I had delivered our first Lusitania note of May 11, 1915, Zimmermann was lunching with us. A good-looking American woman married to a German was also of the party, and after lunch, although I was talking to some one else, I overheard part of her conversation with Zimmermann.

When Zimmermann left I asked her what it was that he had said about America, Germany, Mr. Bryan, and the Lusitania. She then told me that she had said to Zimmermann that it was a great pity that we were to leave Berlin, as it looked as if diplomatic relations between the two countries would be broken, and that Zimmermann told her not to worry about that, because they had just received word from the Austrian government that Dr. Dumba, the Austrian ambassador in Washington, had called that the Lusitania note from America to Germany was only sent as a sop to stop public opinion in America, and the Government did not really mean what was said in that note.

I then called on Zimmermann at the foreign office, and he showed me Dumba's cablegram, which was substantially as stated above.

Of course, I immediately called to the State Department, and also got word to President Wilson. The rest of the incident is public property. It is of course, did not know what actually occurred between Mr. Bryan and Dr. Dumba, but I am sure that Dr. Dumba must have misunderstood any friendly statements made by Mr. Bryan.

It was very lucky that I discovered the existence of this Dumba cablegram in this manner, which savors almost of diplomacy as represented on the stage. If the Germans had gone on in the belief that the Lusitania note was not really meant, war would have inevitably resulted at that time between Germany and America, and it shows how great events may be shaped by heavy luncheons and a pretty woman.

The Most Attractive Weddings—those where Gude furnishes the flowers and decorations. 1214 F St.—Adv.

NORMAL SCHOOL COMMUNITY HAS FIRST ELECTION

Washington today has a paid public official elected by citizens of the District. This is the second time since 1870 that a paid official in the District holds office by virtue of the ballot.

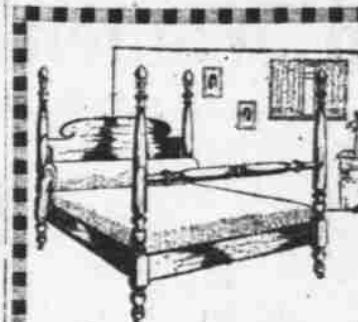
Mrs. Ida E. Kebler, the only nominee, was unanimously elected community secretary by the members of the newly formed Wilson Normal School Community Association at a meeting last night in the school building.

The meeting was called to order to organize the association by Miss Cecil E. Norton, general secretary of community centers, and the first step was the election of the community secretary.

Edgar C. Snyder, former president of the Gridiron Club and well-known Washington newspaper man, was elected president, and Miss Anna M. Goding, principal of the Wilson Normal School, vice president.

The meeting was addressed by Robert L. Haycock, supervising principal of the school district in which the association is located; E. J. Ward, of the United States Bureau of Education; Miss Goding, Miss Isabelle G. Smith, of the board of lecturers of the food administration, and Judge J. S. Bundy.

The next meeting will be on Monday night at 8 o'clock in the school building, when prominent speakers will discuss "Community Marketing." Commissioner Louis Brownlow will speak, and Mrs. Newton D. Baker, wife of the Secretary of War, will attend.



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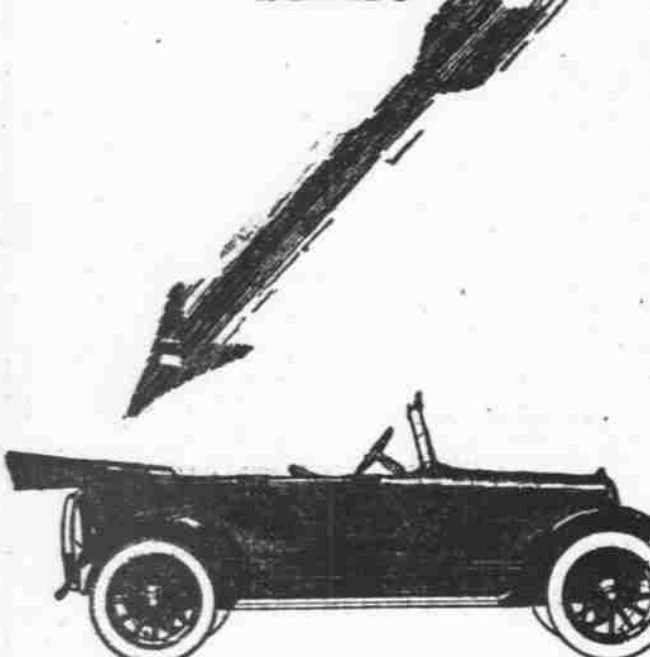
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Riccardo Stracciari — great Italian baritone — makes his American debut on Columbia Records.

His initial offering is that classic baritone solo, the "Largo al Factotum" aria from Rossini's "Barbiere di Siviglia." And never has baritone equaled Stracciari's magnificent rendering of this rollicking air. You will marvel at the new master's sweetness of tone; his flexible, resonant voice; his marvelous control; his subtle artistry.

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| 49181
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12-inch
\$1.50 | Ave Maria. From Cavalleria Rusticana. (Mascagni.) Lucy Gates and Frank Gittelsohn. Soprano solo with violin obbligato. Orchestra accompaniment. |
| A2337
18-inch
\$1.00 | Minuet in G. (Beethoven). Francis Macmillen, violinist. Piano accompaniment. | | Sing, Smile, Slumber. (Serenade.) (Gounod.) Lucy Gates, Soprano. Orchestra accompaniment. |
| A5980
12-inch
\$1.50 | Souvenir. (Drdla). Francis Macmillen, violinist. Piano accompaniment. | | Raymond. (Thomas.) Overture. Part I. Philharmonic Orchestra of New York under direction of Josef Stransky. |
| | Forgotten. (Cowles). Vernon Stiles, tenor. Orchestra accompaniment. | A5984
12-inch
\$1.50 | Raymond. (Thomas.) Overture. Part II. Philharmonic Orchestra of New York under direction of Josef Stransky. |
| | Daddy. (Behrend). Vernon Stiles, tenor. Orchestra accompaniment. | | |

Lucy Gates sings "Ave Maria" with a tenderness that brings a little ache to your throat. It is all the richer, all the sweeter, for the haunting melody of Gittelsohn's violin obbligato. On the back is "Sing, Smile, Slumber."

Josef Stransky himself leads the New York Philharmonic through the brilliant measures of the "Raymond Overture"—Macmillen's throbbing violin renders the incomparable Beethoven "Minuet in G" and on the other side, Drdla's "Souvenir"—Vernon Stiles contributes "Daddy" and "Forgotten" with the tender sympathy such matchless things require.

These are only a few of the splendid Columbia Records for October. There are dance records; popular song-hits that everybody is singing; whistling pieces; saxophone numbers; bagpipes; hymns—a brilliant, varied selection for you.

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